

tered fine punctures. Head very finely and densely punctate. Scapes of the antennae microscopically punctate. Pronotum finely and densely punctate, particularly in front. Epinotum more coarsely punctate. Mesonotum smooth, feebly shining. Gaster very finely and densely punctate.

Head longer than broad, broader behind than in front, the sides convex, the occipital border concave, the angles rounded. Mandibles triangular, the terminal border straight, armed with seven teeth, the inner border edentate. Clypeus rounded, and projecting in front at the middle, strongly rounded and raised at the centre above; there is a sharp carina behind, but it is hardly indicated in front. Frontal carinae closely approximated, hardly diverging behind; there is a well defined groove between the carinae, extending from the anterior edge to a little beyond the centre of the head. Eyes very small, placed on the lateral border in front, about three times their diameter from the base of the mandibles. Antennae short and thick; scapes barely reaching the occipital border; first joint of the funiculus longer than the three following joints together, all the joints from the second to the tenth slightly broader than long, the apical joint longer than broad and pointed. Thorax twice as long as broad through the pronotum, the latter convex in front and on the sides, very feebly rounded above. Mesonotum oval, broader than long, slightly convex and rounded above. Epinotum constricted at the base, the epinotal declivity abrupt. Node fully twice as broad as long, the anterior face slightly convex, the posterior face flat; in profile, it is fully three times higher than long, with a broad tooth-like projection in front below. Postpetiole one and three quarter times broader than long, convex in front and on the sides. First segment of the gaster broader than long, as broad in front as behind, the sides convex. Legs long and slender.

Hab.—Mt. Arapiles; four workers. Five examples of this species were taken at Bacchus Marsh in 1922 by Mr. F. E. Wilson. Type in National Museum.

Sub-family MYRMICINAE.

PODOMYRMA ELONGATA, Forel.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 39, p. 428, 1895.

A single worker from the Grampians.

The ants of this genus are tree-ants. They are destructive to forest trees, as they construct their nests in the trunk and branches.